

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

HILLSBORO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

VOL. 60—NO. 32

PORTSMOUTH TAKES IT.

The First Game of the Season Goes to the River City Boys. Some Questionable Decisions.

Hillsboro dropped their opening game of the season Friday, in Portsmouth, to the football team at that place, by a score of 16 to 4.

Eliminate the tiresome and senseless objections of the Portsmouth boys, and the game in detail was very interesting and exciting indeed.

Promptly at three o'clock the teams lined up in the Park, which is one of the finest arranged for athletic purposes of any in the State, before a crowd of some 500 very prejudiced and partisan spectators. Portsmouth took choice of goals and on the kick off they returned the ball to the thirty yard line, and by a succession of bucks and short end runs carried the ball down the field and over Hillsboro's goal line in exactly eight minutes. Armstrong failed at goal.

On the kick off the ball was downed by Hillsboro on the thirty yard line. By a double pass, Patton to Barrere, the latter easily skirted Portsmouth's left end and went down before Armstrong's flying tackle with a gain of fifty yards. Madden was signaled through tackle and end and Jamesy waited through for twenty yards and went down in the arms of the strawberry blonde and the band played on. Patton was given the ball and bucked through left guard and tackle for a touchdown. Pence failed at goal, the ball striking the cross bar. Score, Hillsboro 4, Portsmouth 4.

On the kick off time was called without any gain.

After the ten minutes intermission Portsmouth kicked off. Hillsboro carried the ball for good gains but finally lost it on three downs. Portsmouth then put up her best play of the day, and rushed the ball through Hillsboro's territory for their second touchdown. They again failed at goal.

Up until this stage of the game the Portsmouth players had persistently and purposely fouled the locals. They seemed determined to win the game no matter what tactics they must pursue, and appeals to the umpire were useless. They objected to every decision that was adverse to their chances of success and were determined not to play unless the point was conceded them, and the crowd surged on the field and gave them all the assistance possible. But the daylight robbery was yet to come.

With the ball in Hillsboro's territory an end run was attempted by their opponents. Pence went through the line the instant the ball was passed and caused a fumble. Barrere secured the ball and was out of the push and down the field for a touch down. As soon as Armstrong awakened from his surprise he registered a kick with the referee, who was the proper authority to appeal to, but it wouldn't go. He then went into a spasm before the umpire, who, after ten minutes persuasion, was finally induced to call it an off side play, giving Portsmouth the ball and ten yards, thus robbing Hillsboro of six points, which would have made the score 10-8 in her favor, with the ball and but a few minutes to play. The game was delayed about half an hour, while the crowd surrounded the locals, and with their opponents attempted in every way to get them to continue. They threatened them and entreated them not to quit and "kill the game." They mentioned explanatory of their action that they had to win the game or disband, and Hillsboro might as well consent peaceably to be the victims. The game was finally resumed to appease the crowd.

During the remainder of the game the River City boys had possession of the stolen sphere almost the entire time, and secured the other eight points with which they are credited on a touch down and kicked goal, and a safety by Hillsboro.

Here's how they scowled grimly into each others' visage:

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Halderman | Left End | Fenner |
| Calvert | Left Tackle | Newby |
| B. Alger | Left Guard | Day |
| F. Alger | Center | Carroll |
| T. York | Right Guard | Keys |
| Prichard | Right Tackle | Pence |
| Alger | Right End | Hern |
| York | Quarter Back | Smith |
| Correll | Left Half | Madden |
| Newman | Right Half | Patton |
| Armstrong | Full Back | Barrere |

Touch downs—Patton, Correll, 2, B. Alger, Safety, Fenner.
Umpire, Guy Williams, Portsmouth.
Referee, E. Fullerton, Hillsboro.
Time keeper and linesman, Wilhelm, Portsmouth.

With six green men in the line, and with an average of 148, Hillsboro lined up against a team who had had the benefit of continual practice, and who will average 175 or 180. The line held well and for their initial appearance their showing was very creditable indeed.

Portsmouth made most of her gains

by bucking Hillsboro's line, their superior weight being their only advantage over the play of the locals. But few of their gains were more than three yards, and were mostly made through left tackle and end.

For Hillsboro, Madden, Patton and Hern excelled in tackling, while Patton, Madden and Barrere made all of her gains with the ball. For Portsmouth, Correll, the 180 half, made by far her greatest gains. Armstrong, who received the title of the human plow for his magnificent work as full back for Castletown A. A., failed to make any furrows in Hillsboro's line.

The game ended with no serious injuries to anyone, although bloody faces were as evident as wind and whippers at a Popocratic convention. Madden and Patton played the entire game with a bandaged knee and ankle respectively.

After the game the treatment accorded the team was in direct contrast to the discourtesies of the field, and the boys were given ample opportunity to enjoy themselves, which none of them failed to grasp.

Hillsboro has yet made no dates for other games. The O. M. I. team of College Hill will be dated for Thursday next, if the arrangements are satisfactorily completed, and grounds can be secured.

Poor Gassie and the Poetry.

"Ye who have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." Poor Gassie has become a victim of the green-eyed monster. She is jealous of the excellence of a poetic gem which we dedicated to her last week. She doesn't attempt to explain the deep mystery it suggests concerning her sudden conversion from a gold standard to free silver. But she gets angry, dear Gassie does, and flies all to pieces, speaking figuratively, of course. She makes awful ugly faces, stamps her dainty feet, shakes her pretty fists, and tears her bloomers, and swears the poetry is wretched. The real trouble is that she can't write such poetry. She can't stir up the divine affluents. The muses won't have a thing to do with her. Her only source of poetic inspiration is Proe Young, and Proe is entirely too lofty in his sentiments. Gassie has to climb a mental step ladder and then stand on her tiptoes to reach his level. And this is inconvenient. We don't want to hurt Gassie's feelings. But we must insist that the poetic tribute we threw at the toes of her number 12 Tribbles last week was a radiant jewel. We think we know a good thing when we see it. In testing the merits of liquid samples Gassie might beat us. But when it comes to jewels, go 'way, Gassie! We were raised on them, and we'd hate to think we couldn't tell the difference between a paste stone and a genuine sparkler. Now, Gassie, love, don't be angry at our well meant attentions. Take that pretty jewel, Gassie, and treasure it. It's light will shine undimmed when Shakespeare, Tennyson and Longfellow are forgotten. Of course it will. Why Gassie, you're fortunate. That one gem was worth a thousand of the following, which blew out of your editorial window, yesterday afternoon:

THE MEXICAN CACTUS.

How dear to my heart are the hopes set on Bryan,
As thoughts of the future present them to view,
And the loved spools for which so long I've been tryin',
And the schemes which I hope so soon to put through.
How eager I look on the bank that we bused,
And the chunk that we caught as the debris fell,
I look upon Grover and think how he trusted
So much to his Gassie, who worked him so well.

He fed me on clover, but now I've got cactus,
The Mexican cactus, I don't like so well!
But free silver cactus I hail as a treasure,
Else soon, very soon, I'd be turned from the field,
And the pastures that give me exquisite pleasure,
To those who are worthy I'd then have to yield.

How short seems the time since I shouted for Grover,
And fought for a money that was strong and sound,
But now for him my deep devotion's all over,
And with cactus my brow's eternally crowned.

My head's full of cactus, this Mexican cactus,
This free silver cactus, I don't like so well!

Though free silver's bad, and I firmly believe it,
Though it may spread ruin as long as I live,
I'll rise on my hind legs quickly to receive it,
If it only lets me into the crib.
For soon, far removed from present situations
The fear of regret may uselessly swell,
Unless I sit down in this cactus plantation,
Sit down in this cactus, I never liked well—
My pants full of cactus, this Mexican cactus,
This free silver cactus, I don't like so well!

The finest roast coffee in the city at Kennedy's.

The new school building will be one of the best as well as the most attractive structures of the kind in the state. Pence & Guyler are making a splendid job of it. Among the excellent features we note especially the elegant stone work by Hanley & Lemon. The carving in handspans throughout and speaks volumes for the good taste as well as the skill of the artisans. Hillsboro has much to be proud of in the new school building, now nearing completion.

UNPARALLELED

In All Its History was the Recent Meeting of the H. C. S. S. A.—The Rainsboro Church Filled to Overflowing at All of the Sessions.

The H. C. S. S. A. held its semi-annual meeting in the M. E. Church, at Rainsboro, Friday night, Saturday and Sunday night, Oct. 16 and 17. It was a glorious success in attendance, and in the many helpful thoughts suggested.

The Convention was called to order by Pres. G. W. H. Smith, and opened by silent prayer, followed by a welcome anthem from the choir.

Coronation, Scripture reading by Rev. J. I. Taggart, prayer by Rev. G. T. Perry, and a song, "Send the Light," constituted the opening devotional exercises.

Rev. W. P. Jackson then delivered a very happy welcome address touching on the open-hearted manner in which Rainsboro proposed to entertain her guests. He waxed witty withal, and Rev. Smith very happily responded.

Fifty-two delegates registered at the night session—a record never heretofore attained.

An open conference and consecration of ten minutes, and assignment of delegates for entertainment closed the evening's work.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The day dawned gloomy. The crowd, however, came, the clouds passed over for the nonce, and everything moved grandly onward.

Devotional was conducted by C. C. Muhlbach. Song, "Jesus Lover," was followed by Scripture reading. Short prayers were offered by Bros. Geo. Miller, G. W. H. Smith, J. I. Taggart, W. P. Jackson and G. T. Perry.

A number of short talks were enjoyed. Registration of delegates.

A paper on "Primary Work" was read by Miss Glennie Long, followed by a lively discussion.

Miss Adna Smith, of Hillsboro, read a paper on Origin and Growth of S. S., which received some discussion.

"Zion Marching," by the choir, and a most excellent address on the Home Department Plan, by G. T. Perry. Mr. Perry's address provoked an enthusiastic discussion, and was conducive of much good. C. F. McKee, of Shackleton, read a splendidly practical paper on The Importance of Exemplary Teaching. An animated discussion followed.

House to House Visitation in S. S. Work, by M. LeSourd was very helpful, and several suggestions were added.

Song, Scatter Sunshine, assignment of delegates and benediction by M. LeSourd closed the morning session.

AFTERNOON.

Silent prayer, Scripture reading and prayer by G. T. Perry, and song by choir, followed by reports of townships. All were well represented save Penn, Clay and Washington.

Home Department by G. T. Perry. The Supt. of the Department, J. Q. Overman, then made a short talk. M. LeSourd added some thoughts.

Committee on Resolutions, G. T. Perry, H. N. Frost and W. A. Saylor reported.

Miss Wetmore beautifully recited a declamation "Missions," telling the heretofore untold story of how Missionary Livingstone's body reached England. This excellent rendition was appropriately followed by the song, "Will You Do What You Can?"

A paper, The Teachers Work—Social, Pastoral and Evangelical, by Miss Jane Adair Smith, of Hillsboro, added more jewels to the casket of thoughts already taken up.

"Seeking the Lost." Collection \$3.23.

The Marshall choir, led by Mr. Wise, sang "Thanks Be to Him." President Clarke of the College, read an able paper on Teachers' Helps. We then had a number of short talks on various topics. The last address of the afternoon was by Rev. Robt. Hughes, on Hints on Teaching from the Great Teacher.

AT NIGHT.

N. R. Barrett read the first Psalm and Rev. Jackson offered Invocation.

The report of the committee on Constitution, N. R. Barrett, L. O. Bennington, O. C. Muhlbach and Glennie Long, was then adopted.

Paper, Home Department in General, Brough Duncan and discussion. An old-fashioned hand shake, amounting to \$1.30. Pres. Smith was made permanent President.

Rev. Heber D. Ketcham made the address of the evening, Sunday School Methods—Management, Attendance, Visitation, Benevolence, Music, Special Days and Consecration. His talk bristled with good points.

About fifteen consecration talks were made and "Roll Call" by the choir, and benediction, and our most successful convention was over.

Rainsboro did herself proud in entertaining her 200 visitors. We shall long cherish pleasant memories of the fall meeting '96, of the H. C. S. S. A.

L. L. FARRIS, Sec'y.

Mr. Pulse and His Mistake.

A friend writing from New Petersburg says that H. S. Pulse in a public speech there said the McKinley bill had caused the issuing of the \$262,000,000 bonds under the present Democratic administration, and that the receipt from duties under the Wilson-Gorman bill exceeded those under the McKinley bill, \$65,000,000.

Mr. Pulse has been misinformed. He has probably been deceived by the misstatements put into circulation by Democratic managers, and for which he is in no sense personally responsible. We invite a candid consideration of facts gathered from the official reports, which are the only accurate and reliable data.

These official reports show that, up to July last, which was the end of the fiscal year, the Wilson-Gorman law had been in operation just twenty-two months. It is certainly not unfair to compare that twenty-two months with the first twenty-two months of the McKinley law. Such a comparison shows that, under the McKinley law the receipts were \$651,133,900, and, under the Wilson-Gorman bill they were \$557,614,560. This leaves a balance in favor of the McKinley law of \$93,519,340.

This brings us up to the last months of the Presidential campaign of 1892. Up to that time, the McKinley act had been doing its perfect work. To judge it by its subsequent history would be manifestly unfair, since, at that point, importers very prudently began to shape their affairs for the new conditions. They began curtailing importations as much as possible, only endeavoring to meet immediate demands. It would have been the height of unwisdom to have accumulated large stocks under a duty which would soon be wiped out, thus enabling competitors to import free of duty and undersell them in the markets.

The coming cloud cast its baleful shadow over the McKinley law long before the Wilson-Gorman tariff came in.

Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, however, the McKinley tariff in 1893 produced an excess of \$2,341,674.

But the worst had not come. The time was drawing close when sweeping changes were promised. In fact, the proposed changes were much more radical than those afterward realized. But business men could not foresee that. Importers grew exceedingly anxious not to over supply trade demands which were growing rapidly less. Manufacturers were in the same boat. They couldn't afford to manufacture goods at protective wages to be put in competition under free trade with the pauper products of Europe. The busy artisans, who had been the best patrons of the farmer and the merchant, were thrown out of work by millions. Free soup houses were opened in all our larger cities, and thousands were fed who had been well-to-do a year before, and would have scorned the thought of accepting charity. Our people were in no condition to luxuriate upon the products of foreign lands.

Even the government's credit, which had been the best upon the face of the earth, became impaired. The gold reserve upon which our credit was based, began to sink and would have entirely disappeared, precipitating general ruin, had it not been replenished. President Cleveland made two bond issues of \$50,000,000 each. Then he came to Congress, asking authority to make subsequent issues payable in gold instead of "coin." This was to replenish the gold reserve and redeem the legal tender notes. Without commenting upon the wisdom of this request, we cite it as indicating the general conditions.

We all know that the McKinley law was framed to accomplish a reduction in government revenues, but to retain at the same time a reasonable protective encouragement for the agricultural and industrial interests of America. It was only expected under ordinary conditions to supplement other sources of revenue with barely enough to meet the expenses of government.

But here are extraordinary conditions never contemplated by the framers of the bill. President Cleveland in the special message referred to above, said, "More than \$172,000,000 have been drawn out of the Treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home." But the records show that of this immense sum withdrawn through the effects of growing alarm, \$30,000,000 was taken out before the expiration of the McKinley law, and \$151,400,000 during the short time the Wilson-Gorman tariff had been in force.

It is thus plain that the deficiencies in the gold reserve which necessitated the bond issues, were not in any sense due to the McKinley law. President Cleveland attributed them to "changed conditions." No one would have been more happy than he to have blamed them

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass,

A son of the illustrious Presidential candidate of 1860

At Bell's Opera House,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

At 1:30 sharp. - - - Half fare on all the Railroads.

upon the McKinley law, had there been a shadow of an excuse. But there was none.

Under these extraordinary conditions, with our industries paralyzed, the market for the farmer's surplus swept away, the arteries of commerce chilled with apprehension, and the blight of distress on every hearthstone and every acre of the Nation, under these extraordinary conditions, with the President and his two houses of Congress pounding the life out of the McKinley law, and filling its dying ears with shrieks of savage hatred, is it reasonable to ask that it should have performed its usual task? In that year there was a deficit for the first time under the McKinley act—a deficit from all sources of \$69,000,000. But, even Cleveland, with all of his bitterness, did not blame it upon the McKinley law. That culmination of meanness was left for Bryanism, which at the same time seeks to cover up double that amount of deficits under the Wilson-Gorman act. The latter, however, having been framed as a purely revenue measure, should and possibly would have furnished the intended result had the prosperity continued which was known under the McKinley law.

But, even had the McKinley law, through some mistaken calculations, fallen short under fair treatment of producing the revenue expected from it, as is the case with the present tariff law, would that signify anything against the great principle of protection to American interests? Would it prove that free wool, free lumber, free hay, free eggs, free horses, mules and sheep and cattle were good for the American farmer? Would it prove that free trade and the abrogation of reciprocity would make our people more prosperous than under the wonderful inspiration of the McKinley law?

Whatever the inherent merits or defects in the details of any tariff law, the great underlying principles remain the same. Whether the McKinley law or the Wilson law fail as revenue producers, is not the vital question. A few changes may remedy that. The question is, which has the better effect upon the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the people? Within the last few years we have had object lessons in both. This fact makes it the more surprising that many honest men are allowing themselves to be again deceived by the apostles of free trade. This time, however, it is true that these champions of free trade, while upholding that system in their platform are doing all they can to smother its discussion in the campaign.

Though there are many honest, but mistaken men in the ranks, we believe the leaders of Bryanism, which stands for free trade, free silver and free mobs, the destruction of courts and the debasement of finance—we believe the chief leaders are insincere in the promises they make. We believe this because:

Four years ago they insisted that prices were too high, and should be lowered by a free trade tariff. Having almost ruined the people by deceiving them along that line, they now come with the assertion that prices are too low, and should be raised by the free coinage of silver.

Four years ago they had not discovered the "crime of '73," which had then been casting its awful deadly spell over this country for nineteen years. In spite of that horrid spectre of devastation, they know that there was a wonderful increase in the coinage of silver, that our country reached its highest tide of prosperity, that the per capita of wages, wealth and currency circulation attained the highest point in our history. They characterize as a midnight assassination

an act that was three years under discussion, was reprinted and laid on the desk of every Congressman thirteen different times, and debated to the extent of a hundred and fifty pages of the Congressional Globe—an act for which some of their chief leaders worked and voted. They ring in the name of John Sherman, as if he was responsible for it, when the records show that he voted against it. Is this sincere?

In 1892 they told you nothing of the "crime of '73." But they secured the victory by abusing the manufacturers whose enterprise scattered millions of dollars weekly among the wage earners and brightened many a home where the gaunt wolf of want was crouching now. If the "crime of '73" was such a horrible menace to our welfare, why didn't they correct it during their period of undisputed supremacy?

We believe the silver trust, composed of millionaires who want to provide a permanent market and profit for all the silver they can produce, are trying to deceive the people for their own selfish purposes. We believe it, because:

Everyone of them who transacts business requiring future payments to them are careful to make all such obligations payable in gold. If they are sincere in their protestations of the good it will bring, why are they afraid to step right down onto a silver basis with the balance of the people?

If they are honestly concerned for the good of the government, why not allow it to buy silver on the market at its bullion value?

We believe they are insincere because, instead of resting their cause and their chances of success upon an honest presentation to the people, they are resorting to all kinds of dishonorable and unscrupulous means. No political campaign in the history of the country has been so full of criminal expedients.

They have undertaken by falsehoods to array class against class and section against section, and on the hearth of peace and patriotism to light the fires of hatred and revolution.

They have printed and scattered broadcast forged letters after forged letters, and after these forgeries have been fully disproven, they are still circulated with all possible energy.

They violate the sacred honor of the dead. They garble and misquote Blaine and Garfield and other distinguished statesmen, making their very protests against the free coinage of silver to read as endorsements. They pretend to quote from Lincoln an utterance he never made, an utterance they can not and dare not quote or locate.

They accuse Mark Hanna of dealing unfairly with his workmen, and three of the greatest leaders in the line of the labor he employs rush to the front and indignantly stamp these stories as lies. Not only that, but they say that labor never had a better friend than Mark Hanna.

They send out a forged letter purporting to come from the Bankers' Association of New York. The letter has been proven again and again to be the basest of forgeries. Yet its use is brazenly continued.

When the people began to flock to Canton to honor McKinley, the Democratic journals and orators said McKinley had a hired band of hoboes at his command in that city and that they were marched to his home several times a day when he would address them as a delegation from this or that city, representing some special branch of industry, or business—some times old soldiers, some times farmers, glass workers, iron workers, drummers, or whatever McKinley's fancy might suggest. When this silly lie became too ridiculous, they said, Mark Hanna was paying everybody's way to Canton. But they dropped this lie, too, because the hundreds of thousands who are flocking to Canton, all know better.

These are only a few suggestions of the many disreputable methods to which they have resorted.

It is strange that a party so poverty stricken for argument, can still find honest men who are willing to put full faith in its delusive promises, in spite of the adverse testimony from every age and every nation.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, Bell's Opera House, Hillsboro, Ohio, Saturday Afternoon, October 24, 1896.